



NRL Report 8497

### Optical Extinction Predictions from Measurements Aboard a British Weather Ship

G. L. TRUSTY AND T. H. COSDEN

Applied Optics Branch Optical Sciences Division

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### OPTICAL EXTINCTION PREDICTIONS FROM MEASUREMENTS ABOARD A BRITISH WEATHER SHIP

### INTRODUCTION

The Admiral Fitzroy is one of two weather ships that tend station Lima, 57°N 20°W, for the British Ocean Weather Service. In late June 1978 we boarded the Fitzroy in Greenock, Scotland, to spend one 28-day station-keeping session with the Weather Service crew. We had with us equipment for measuring atmospheric aerosols.

As part of a joint project which included personnel from NRL and two laboratories from the United Kingdom, two of us from the former Optical Radiation Branch were to measure the marine aerosol in an open-ocean environment. While we were at sea the British were to measure aerosols on the seaward shore of South Uist, one of the Hebrides, off the northwest coast of Scotland.

Prior to the departure of the Fitzroy, R. Allan and S. Craig of the Royal Aircraft Establishment (RAE) and W. Shand, N. Tolliday, and A. Harland of the Royal Signal and Radar Establishment (RSRE) joined us at the dock with particle-counting equipment similar to ours. The purpose of the meeting was to make side-by-side comparison measurements of the two sets of aerosol spectrometers prior to the measurement period. We repeated the comparison at the end of the cruise.

The underlying reason for the program is an interest in the marine aerosol in the North Atlantic and that aerosol's effect on the propagation of electromagnetic waves of visible and infrared wavelengths. The immediate interest for the joint project was to determine the suitability of the weather ship as a platform for making the desired measurements and to compare aerosol measurements made in an open-sea environment with those made at a land-based seaside site. This report will only discuss the first of these two issues. The comparison of the land and sea measurements will be the subject of a later UK/US report.

### **EQUIPMENT AND PROCEDURES**

The most obvious piece of equipment was, of course, the ship. The Admiral Fitzroy is a 70-m (228-ft) British corvette built in 1943 for North Atlantic duty during World War II. Of the several corvettes once in the British Ocean Weather Service, only two remain. The craft are totally seaworthy, as their record shows, but because of their short length and narrow beam they roll a great deal, making them uncomfortable platforms. Also, in moderate to heavy seas they take a lot of water across the decks, making open-air experimental work treacherous or impossible.

One appealing feature of the ships is that they steam to their station and then drift without power in a fixed attitude to the wind, thus assuring the experimenter access to a clean air sample for an extended period of time. Also, with equipment of the type we used several mounting locations are available, which allows measurements to be made at three or four heights. However, both of these features have limitations, associated with bad weather, which essentially make the ship acceptable only as a fair-weather platform for our type of measurement. A further discussion of this will occur in a later section.

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Two Particle Measuring Systems, Inc. (PMS) particle spectrometer probes measured the aerosol aboard the Fitzroy. One, the Active Scattering Aerosol Spectrometer Probe (ASASP), measures particles with radii in the 0.1- to 2.0- $\mu$ m range. The second is a high-volume version of the classical scattering probe (CSASP), which covers a range of 1.0 to 15  $\mu$ m. A third probe, another CSASP which we had intended to use at various locations on the ship, malfunctioned early on the trip and provided no data.

We placed these two instruments windward while the ship drifted on station. Since the drifting attitude has the wind coming from roughly  $110^{\circ}$  off the port bow, we needed to be as far aft as possible to avoid any contamination emanating from the ship. To avoid interfering with required weather-ship operations, the only available mounting for the instruments was 3 m from the ocean surface.

Figure 1 shows the Admiral Fitzroy at sea. The large superstructure at the stern is a balloon shed. The probe location was just below the shed. Later we found that another location at 6 m would have been acceptable to the Weather Service personnel at their balloon-shed level. Access to the probes would have been restricted, however, during balloon launchings.

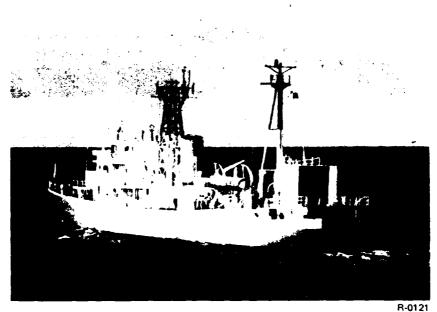


Fig. 1 - Admiral Fitzroy at sea

The PMS probes normally function on land as part of the mobile laboratory shown schematically in Fig. 2, which indicates two primary sets of sensors. The meteorological set on the upper left includes devices for monitoring air temperature, dew point, wind speed, and wind direction. On the upper right are the two particle spectrometers. The electronics that handle the data from the sensors are in the mobile laboratory and are illustrated in three columns in Fig. 2. The center column shows the PMS electronics, which include the data buffer and a digital magnetic tape where the information from all sensors is stored every second.

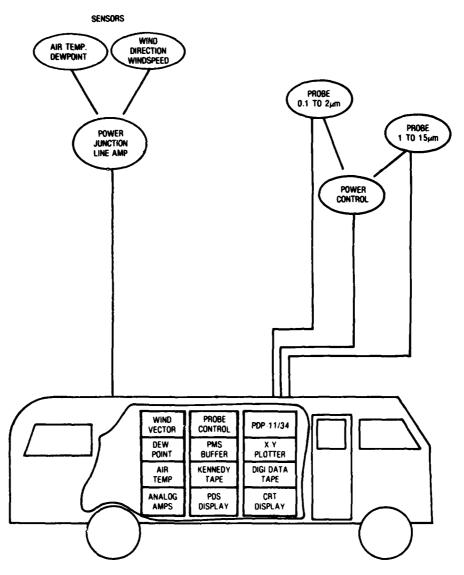


Fig. 2 - Aerosol mobile laboratory

Simultaneously, the system feeds the information into the PDP-11/34 data acquisition system for real-time processing. The user may specify averaging times. Data reduction includes the generation of aerosol size distributions from the probe data and the calculation, from these distributions, of extinction coefficients for ten arbitrary wavelengths by the Mie scattering theory. A disk stores resultant extinction coefficients, size distributions, and averaged meteorological parameters at the end of each averaging period. These data later produce time plots or cross-correlation plots.

Figure 3 gives an example of real-time output on the computer terminal from the computer program used on the *Fitzroy* cruise. The top line shows the year, day, time of day, and length of the averaging time. The next line of numbers gives the air temperature, dew point, wind speed, wind

direction, laser reference level for the ASASP, wind wave-height, visibility, ship heading, partial pressure of water vapor (calculated from the dew point) and the relative humidity (from the dew point and air temperature). We obtained the wind wave-height, visibility, and ship heading from the hourly recordings of the Weather Service personnel and entered inputs using three potentiometers into the computer's analog interface. The other values came from our own instruments.

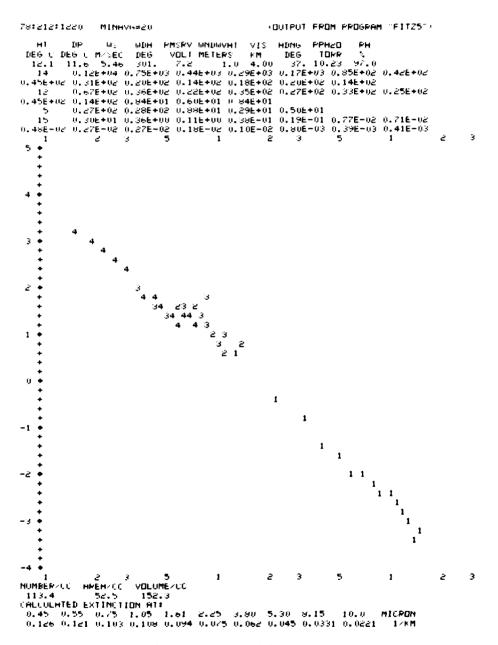


Fig. 3 — Sample output of real-time computer program

The next series of numbers gives the values of the points plotted on the particle size distribution below the numbers. The plot is  $dN/dR(cm^{-3}\mu m^{-1})$ , where N is the particle concentration and R is the particle radius, vs R ( $\mu m$ ) in a log-log form. The vertical scale ranges from  $10^{-4}$  to  $10^{+5}$  as shown, and the horizontal scale covers a range of 0.1 to 30. On the curve itself, the numbers 4, 3, and 2 indicate the three ranges of the active scattering probe and a 1 indicates results from the high-volume scattering probe.

The on-line program uses the distribution to calculate, in real time, the particle number density (cm<sup>-3</sup>), the cross-sectional area density ( $\mu$ m<sup>2</sup> cm<sup>-3</sup>) and the volume density ( $\mu$ m<sup>3</sup> cm<sup>-3</sup>). The results of those calculations appear directly beneath the plot. Finally, from the distribution, the extinction coefficients (per kilometer) at ten wavelengths ( $\mu$ m indicated as microns) are calculated in real time, as shown in the last line. These extinction coefficients, obtained from Mie theory, give only the extinction due to the aerosols; no molecular absorption or Rayleigh scattering is included.

Because the ship is small, we could not take the mobile laboratory on board. Thus, we removed the main electronic modules from the van and placed them in a compartment usually used as the radio and meteorological workshop. Cables ran about 10 m to the sensor location. Figure 4 shows the sensors mounted in their operating position. In this position they were exposed to the elements, as their measurement requirements necessitate. However, since the particle spectrometers are not rainproof, we took them inside during the off hours. Furthermore, in rough weather the waves actually broke over the mounting position, making it imperative that they not be left unattended for long periods. Thus, the data in this report are primarily for the daylight hours and relatively fair weather.

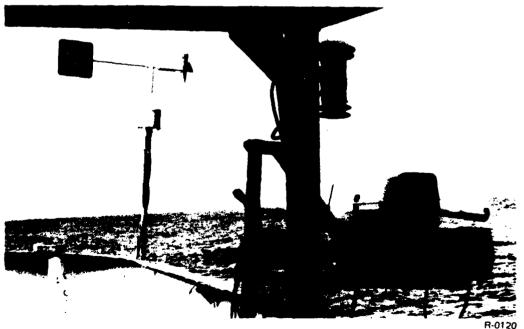


Fig. 4 — Aerosol spectrometers at mounting site

Daily, weather permitting, we mounted the probes and did a bin-by-bin check on their operation. We then set the initial Weather Service readings on the potentiometers and did a sample real-time computer run to check operation. After mounting a data tape, we chose a total run time according to the weather conditions and instructed the computer program to produce an appropriate number of 20-min averages for disc storage. During the time on station we produced 101 of these 20-min averages. The reduction of the data tapes upon returning to NRL gave 254 of these averages.

### PARTICLE-COUNTER CALIBRATION

Although calibration equipment is taken into the field in case of emergency, we rely on the manufacturer's calibration of the aerosol probes. The instruments are calibrated before each major field trip. If it seems warranted, the calibration is repeated after the trip. Calibration is done using glass beads for the larger size ranges and polystyrene or latex spheres for the smaller sizes. Adjustment is seldom needed during calibrations.

The manufacturer gives an accuracy of 10% to the flow rates and plus or minus one sampling bin size for particle sizing. The error in the flow rate converts directly with respect to an extinction coefficient calculation. The bin-size error is more complex. Due to the steep slope on many of the size distributions, a one-bin displacement may not appear to change the curve much, but a calculation of extinction coefficients may reveal an order-of-magnitude effect.

Nevertheless, we have made several comparisons [1-3] with other instruments running concurrently and have found agreement generally better than the one-bin error would predict. Further, we have measured particles at sites in conjunction with optical transmission measurements. When wind direction and relative humidity were taken into account, predicted and measured transmissions compared favorably.

### MEASUREMENT RESULTS

Rather than showing all 254 particle size distributions and their associated meteorological parameters, we will look at the statistical nature of the measured variables. At station *Lima*, there is little land influence. The station is located 800 km (500 mi) west of Scotland, as marked in Fig. 5, and with a westerly air-mass movement, the air temperature is closely linked to the sea temperature. For July, a nearly perpetual cloud cover also contributes to the stability. Thus, temperature excursions are small. Figure 6 is a frequency-of-occurrence plot of the air temperature for the 254 twenty-minute averages. The figure shows very well the lack of variation of the temperature during daylight hours.

Although knowledge of the air temperature is important, the variables of interest for studying the marine aerosol are wind speed and relative humidity. Figure 7 is a statistical plot of the wind speed. It appears that the data give a normal distribution. However, the data are biased because we could not take data when high winds generated waves which threatened the instruments. This problem stopped us from taking data completely for 3 days on station.



Fig. 5 — Measurement location — Station Lima, 57°N 20°W

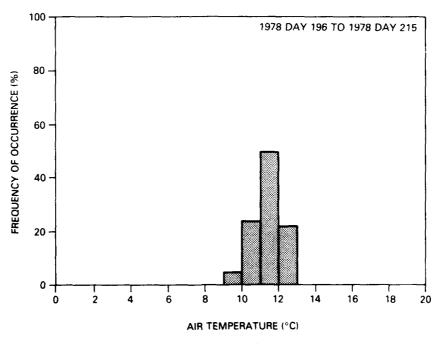


Fig. 6 — Frequency-of-occurrence plot of air temperature

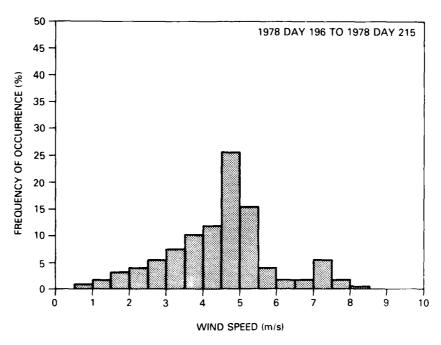


Fig. 7 - Frequency-of-occurrence plot of wind speed

A brief word here about the correlation of airborne particles with wind speed is appropriate. Cross-correlation calculations between wind speed and particle parameters such as total number, cross section, volume, and calculated extinction show that the correlation is quite low for our samples. Figure 8, for example, shows a plot of the parameter which gave the best correlation, viz, total particle volume. Obviously the correlation is not good; the others were worse. In observing the conditions at sea directly, we saw that for a rising wind the decrease in visibility did not seem to occur until after the higher wind had existed for a prolonged time. Therefore, if wind speed is to be an input parameter for marine aerosol models, it might be necessary to include a time history for meaningful results.

The second input parameter to many aerosol models is the relative humidity. Figure 9 is a frequency-of-occurrence plot of relative humidity for our measurement period. The relative humidity does not have a large range, since less than 12% of the samples have values less than 80%. Even so, the cross-correlation calculations show a higher correlation with the particle parameters than did the wind speed. Again, the best correlation was with total particle volume. That plot is shown in Fig. 10.

A separate issue concerning relative humidity should also be mentioned here. The fact that the relative humidity usually remained about 80% makes our calculated extinction coefficients more believable, because for relative humidities below 70% the particles may no longer be primarily water and may also not be spherical, both of which assumptions are used for the calculations.

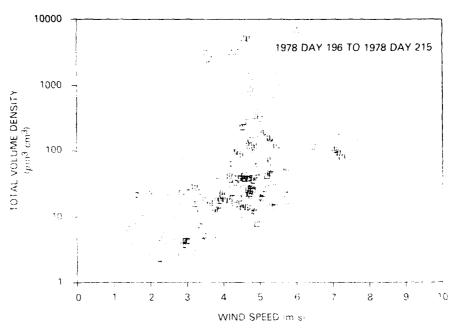


Fig. 8. - Total volume density of measured particles plotted vs wind speed

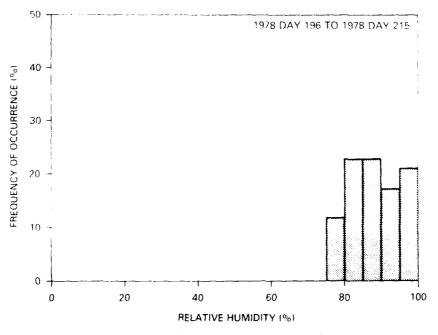


Fig. 9 — Frequency-of-occurrence plot of relative humidity

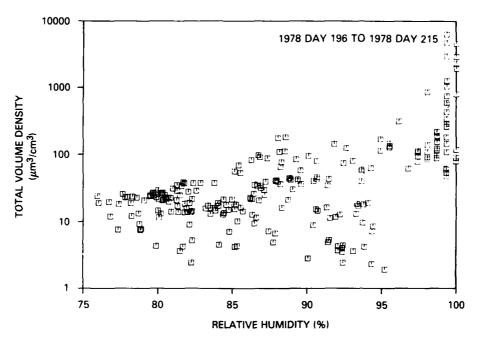


Fig. 10 - Total volume density of measured particles plotted vs relative humidity

Figure 11 shows that the variation in water vapor pressure during July was rather small, indicating that the extinction due to water vapor will be roughly that calculated for 1.2 kPa (9.0 torr) ± 20%. Calculated extinction due to aerosols, on the other hand, varies considerably. Figures 12, 13, and 14 show the frequency-of-occurrence plots for the calculated aerosol extinction at  $0.55 \mu m$ ,  $3.8 \mu m$ , and  $10.0 \mu m$ , respectively. At all three wavelengths the variation is three orders of magnitude or more. Of course, when the molecular extinction is added for the infrared cases, the variation becomes much less. For example, for the 10-\mu case, since 1.2 kPa (9.0 torr) of water vapor gives approximately 0.1 km<sup>-1</sup> for extinction due to molecular absorption alone, (using the P(20) CO<sub>2</sub> laser line frequency), most of the values in Fig. 14 will be relatively insignificant. Thus, by calculating the appropriate 10.59-\( \mu \) m absorption for each 20-min-average of water vapor and adding it to the corresponding aerosol extinction, we find that the frequency-of-occurrence plot for total extinction shows over 90% of the readings clustered near the 0.1 km<sup>-1</sup> value, as seen in Fig. 15. Similarly, for the 3.8-\mu case the P2(8) DF laser frequency gives a molecular extinction coefficient near 0.022 km<sup>-1</sup>. Here the distribution shifts to the right and loses part of the left side, as Figure 16 depicts. However, for 3.8 µm the molecular extinction does not dominate as it does for  $10.0 \mu m$ .

The point here is that if one wanted to predict 3.8- $\mu$ m transmission it would be necessary to monitor both the water vapor and the particle size distribution, at least for a large portion of the 254 samples taken. For 10- $\mu$ m transmission prediction for these same conditions, however, for over 90% of the time the aerosol measurements are superfluous.

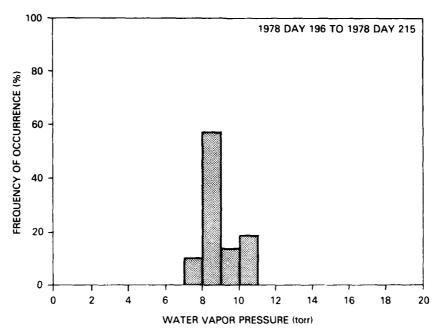


Fig. 11 - Frequency-of-occurrence plot of water vapor pressure (1 torr = 0.1333 kPa)

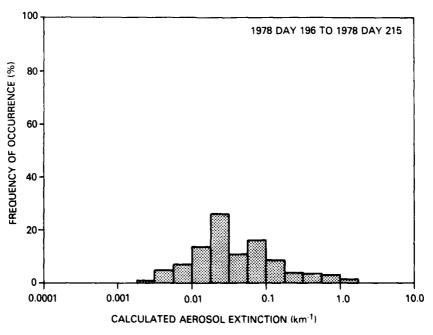


Fig. 12 — Frequency-of-occurrence plot of calculated aerosol extinction at 0.55  $\mu m$ 

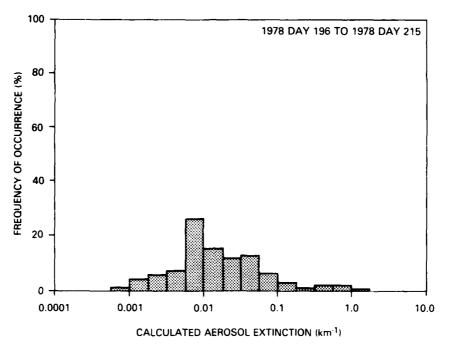


Fig. 13 — Frequency-of-occurrence plot of calculated aerosol extinction at 3.8  $\mu m$ 

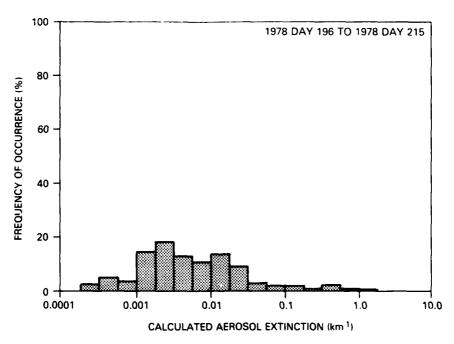


Fig. 14 — Frequency-of-occurrence plot of calculated aerosol extinction at 10.0  $\mu m$ 

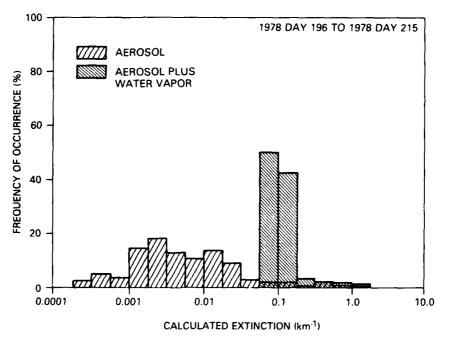


Fig. 15 — Frequency-of-occurrence plot of calculated extinction at 10.0  $\mu m$  with and without water-vapor contribution

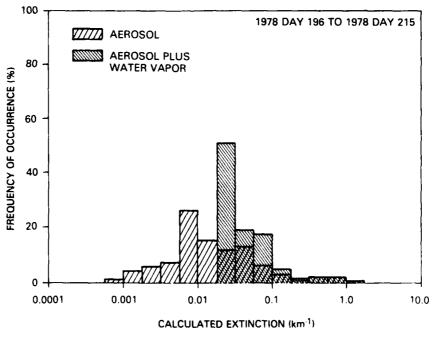


Fig. 16 — Frequency-of-occurrence plot of calculated extinction at 3.8  $\mu$ m with and without water-vapor contribution

As a summary showing the wide variety of aerosol effects on extinction, Fig. 17 gives six calculated aerosol extinction vs wavelength plots. The criteria for selection of these examples were only that they cover a wide range and be spread evenly on the graph. There are several things to note in this figure. Most obvious is the range of values of extinction coefficient for any given wavelength, although the range is greatest for longer wavelengths. The latter fact is true because the largest extinction coefficient plot here is for a fog, where the particles are large, such that the scattering is nearly equally effective for all of the considered wavelengths. Note, also, the two samples where the curves actually cross. These two curves vividly point out the possible variation in slope of this function. The important point here is that the ratio of extinction coefficients at two wavelengths is not constant, as is assumed in marine aerosol models such as the one in LOWTRAN IIIB. Figure 18, which shows calculated 10- $\mu$ m extinction plotted vs calculated 0.55- $\mu$ m extinction, shows this as well. Although the correlation is fairly good, because of the log axis the scatter is well over an order of magnitude.

### VISIBILITY OBSERVATIONS

This section is concerned with the Weather Service's visibility measurements. Their procedure is as follows: they go on deck, scan the horizon, then report the lowest visibility they encounter in the scan. On this particular cruise it was the rule, rather than the exception, that at least one direction presented a lower visibility when compared with the rest. That is, there was usually a low cloud, a patch of fog, or a rain squall in sight: these determined the visibility reading.

Thus, when the log showed a visibility of 2 km, our calculated visibility from concurrent aerosol measurements may have estimated 20 km. In fact, 20 km may have been the visibility looking in the direction opposite that used for the visual reading. Figure 19 st immarizes this by showing the frequency-of-occurrence plot of the calculated aerosol extinction together with the extinction obtained from the visibility observations (using the Koschmieder relation,  $\alpha = 3.91/V$ ) made by the Weather Service personnel.

The point is that some models for marine aerosols are derived from weather-ship data, and these models may attempt to predict the visibility from the wind speed and relative humidity. Obviously, something is amiss. Either the Weather Service will have to record more than just the lowest visibility or the modelers will have to look elsewhere for data.

### **AEROSOL EXTINCTION PREDICTIONS**

Chylek and others [4,5] have suggested that, for long wavelengths, the aerosol extinction is proportional to the total liquid-water content in the aerosol. A large collection of data such as that reported here lends itself to checking such a proposal. With the assumption that the aerosol particles are water and spheres, Fig. 20 indicates that the proportionality does indeed hold for  $10~\mu m$  for the data collected. In fact, it is quite remarkable considering the nearly four orders of magnitude of variation in the total volume. An attempt to extend this proportionality to visible wavelengths is not successful, however, as Fig. 21 clearly shows. On the other hand, the  $0.55~\mu m$  extinction does exhibit a strong proportionality to another simple function of the aerosol, namely, the total cross section. The correlation is, in fact, even better than that for  $10~\mu m$  with total volume. Figure 22 shows that correlation for our 254 twenty-minute samples.

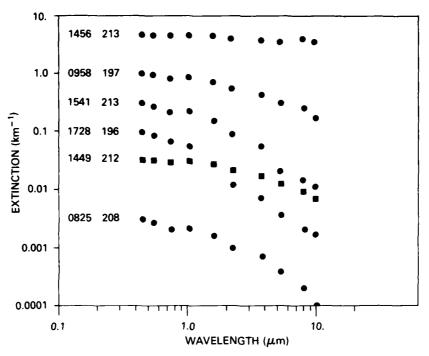


Fig. 17 — Aerosol extinctions plotted vs wavelength

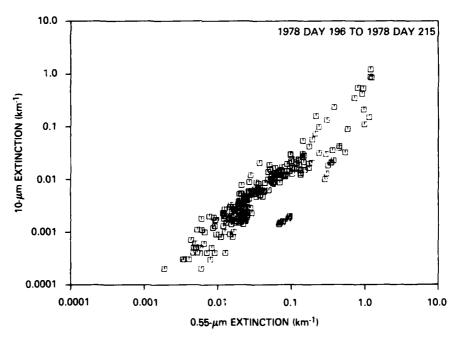


Fig. 18 — Calculated aerosol extinction at 10.0  $\mu m$  plotted vs calculated aerosol extinction at 0.55  $\mu m$ 

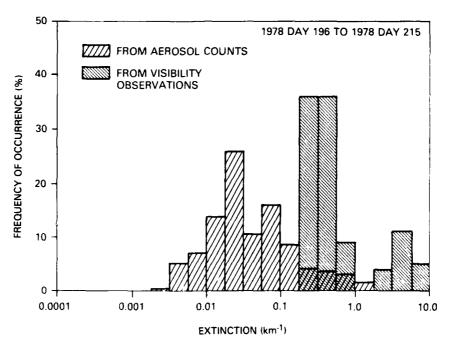


Fig. 19 — Calculated extinction at 0.55  $\mu m$  compared with extinction visibility observations

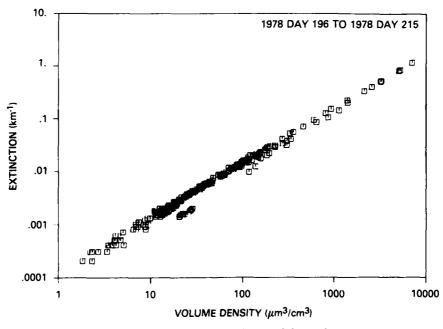


Fig. 20 — Calculated aerosol extinction at 10.0  $\mu m$  plotted vs total volume density of particles (total liquid water)

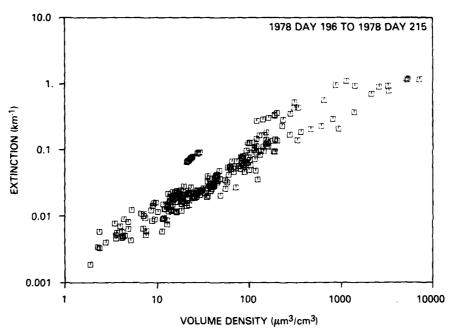


Fig. 21 — Calculated aerosol extinction at 0.55 μm plotted vs total volume density of particles (total liquid water)

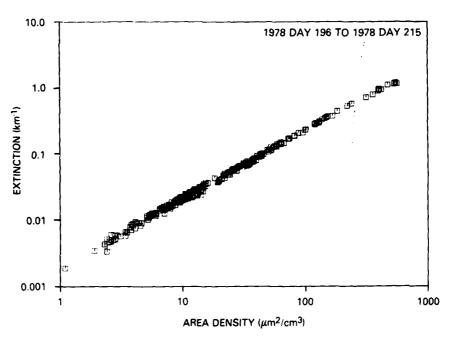


Fig. 22 — Calculated aerosol extinction at 0.55  $\mu m$  plotted vs total cross-sectional area density of particles

Unfortunately, correlating other wavelengths with the simple functions number, area, and volume give less desirable results than do the two good ones shown here. Nevertheless, for predicting 10- $\mu$ m aerosol extinction, a mass monitor that does not modify the sample could possibly do a good job. And for visibility predictions a device that monitors cross-sectional area would work well. Currently, a nephelometer best fits the requirements of the latter.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

As noted earlier, one of the aims of the project was determining if the weather ship is suitable for making aerosol measurements that would satisfy the Navy's at-sea measurement requirements. Given that data are required for all types of weather and that this ship is not usable in bad weather, the conclusion is that it is not a suitable platform. High-wind data are needed for adequate testing of marine aerosol models.

When we have compared the shipboard results with land-based results, we may find the two sets of data much the same for similar wind speeds and relative humidities, or we may not. In either case, further measurements at sea and on land are recommended: at-sea measurements, because of the certainty of the lack of interference from surf and land-mass effects, and land-based measurements, because of needed comparisons with the more expensive and more difficult shipboard measurements.

For open-ocean studies, there are several recommendations. If a ship is used, it should be much larger than *Fitzroy*, so that easily accessible probe-mounting sites can assure damage-free operation of the probes during rough weather. Several choices for mounting heights would also be important for obtaining vertical profiles of the aerosol. Furthermore, if the ship is long enough a shipboard transmission measurement along the deck may be feasible along with the aerosol measurements.

For a ship that is not dedicated to the experiment, self-contamination is the worst problem; e.g., finding a place with clean air on a ship steaming with the wind may be impossible. Of course, prudent scheduling, with ship route and prevailing wind in mind, may alleviate the problem.

The alternative to a ship for open-ocean measurements is a sea platform such as used for drilling for oil. There, one could, for example, make high-resolution vertical aerosol profile measurements quite simply, compared with the problems associated with the same measurement aboard ship. Also, because the platforms would be usable in most weather as well, they would actually be preferable to a ship—except for the obvious location limitation.

In conclusion, the reader should not infer that the measurements from the *Fitzroy* cruise are not useful. They are indeed useful, but unfortunately the data for high-wind conditions are conspicuously absent. Future measurements on a better platform would correct this. In the joint report with the U.K., we will discuss in detail the comparisons between the shipboard and land-based measurements. Therein may lie some indication as to how extensive future shipboard measurements should be.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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### **Appendix**

### AEROSOL DATA

As examples of marine atmosphere aerosol data, we have listed the 20-min averages of measurements that we made during the times the ship was stopped and turned into the wind. Tables A1a to A1e give the particle density distribution dN/dR (cm<sup>-3</sup>  $\mu$ m<sup>-1</sup>) as a function of the radius of the probe bin centers. For Probe 1 we give results from only the first seven bins. Due to a double-valued sensitivity in the detection response, the data for the larger size ranges of that probe have proven to be inconsistent in many instances. For the purpose of calculating extinction coefficients, we fit a line between the value for the seventh bin of Probe 1 (ASASP) and the first bin of Probe 2 (CSASP). For convenience, the radii chosen for the fitted line are the same as the remaining eight bin centers of Probe 1.

Tables A2a to A2f give meteorological parameters and, for four wavelengths, calculated extinction coefficients. (The extinction calculations do not include molecular absorption.)

We have listed the particle probe bin edges in Table A3 to aid those who may wish to put the aerosol data into a form different from the one we have chosen.

Although all 254 size distributions are in Tables A1a to A1e, we want to show one sample plot for each day. For simplicity we chose to plot only those data that occurred at 1000, 1200, or 1400 hours, whichever came first on that day. Day 205 gave the only exception. Figures A1a to A1o show the resulting 15 plots.

## Table A1a – Twenty-Minute Averages of $dN/dR~(cm^{-3}~\mu m^{-1})$ vs Radius ( $\mu m$ ) (PROCESSED ON 27-APR-81) PPOGRAN A49GLT: AEROSOL DISTRIBUTION TABULATION

	4.03		400-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-	48888888888888888888888888888888888888	4.918-0-4. 5.0-6-0-5. 5.0-6-0-5. 5.0-6-0-5.
	3.12	844467768874888888888888888888888888888	-0.00041-01-170000-00-004000 -0.00000000000000000000000000000000	1.04E-01 2.59E-02 2.36E-02 2.36E-02 2.36E-02 1.04E-01 3.57E-02 4.37E-02 4.37E-02 4.37E-02 4.37E-02	1.08E-03 6.16E-04 1.32E-03 1.66E-03
	2.13	0.0.4       0.0.4       0.0.0 <t< td=""><td>6-16-1-16-16-16-16-16-16-16-16-16-16-16-</td><td>3.83.661.01 2.95.661.01 3.65.661.01 3.65.661.01 3.661.01 3.661.01 3.661.01 3.661.01</td><td>5.836-03 5.366-03 1.046-02 1.306-02</td></t<>	6-16-1-16-16-16-16-16-16-16-16-16-16-16-	3.83.661.01 2.95.661.01 3.65.661.01 3.65.661.01 3.661.01 3.661.01 3.661.01 3.661.01	5.836-03 5.366-03 1.046-02 1.306-02
	1.23	######################################	88.78.87.88.78.88.88.88.88.88.88.88.88.8	2.38E 00 1.98E 00 2.58E 00 2.58E 00 3.18E 00 3.78E 00 1.97E 00 1.57E 00 1.57E 00	1.656-01 1.436-01 2.166-01 2.176-01
(10)	0.33	11.15.20.20.20.20.20.20.20.20.20.20.20.20.20.	20.000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 0	1.426 02 6.256 01 1.956 02 1.426 02 1.516 02 1.516 02 4.836 01 4.446 01	9.03E 00 9.03E 00 1.05E 01 1.43E 01
K	0.29	22.22.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.0	\$\cdot \cdot	1.86E 02 1.82E 02 1.87E 02 1.47E 02 2.66E 02 1.54E 02 4.15E 01 4.22E 01	1.12E 01 1.38E 01 7.74E 00 7.74E 00
A NOCE 33ED	0.26	80000000000000000000000000000000000000	88.99 TE NO. 11.1.25 TE NO. 11.1.25 TE NO. 11.1.25 TE NO. 12.1.25 TE NO. 12.25 TE N	3.85E 02 3.32E 02 1.92E 02 2.80E 02 3.88E 02 3.88E 02 1.75E 02 1.15E 02 9.12E 01	3.10E 01 1.89E 01 2.75E 01 2.41E 01
5	0.22	44844888899988 646864488868 F1088864888 F108886488 F108886488 F10888 F10	24-1-22	6.61E 02 5.68E 02 5.68E 02 6.56E 02 6.56E 02 5.35E 02 1.94E 92 1.61E 02	2.50E 01 3.96E 01 2.67E 01
	0.13	20020000000000000000000000000000000000	2524   100	1.09E 03 7.19E 03 7.19E 03 11.12E 03 11.29E 03 5.66E 02 4.73E 02 4.67E 02 4.89E 02	1.41E 02 8.36E 01 1.03E 02 1.37E 02
	0.15	<ul><li></li></ul>	######################################	1.88E 03 1.49E 03 1.57E 03 1.57E 03 2.31E 03 5.96E 02 7.44E 02 7.55E 02 8.56E 02	4.18E 02 2.07E 02 2.38E 02 3.77E 02
	2POY 8.12	90.00 90.00	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	0.00E-01 0.00E-01 0.00E-01 0.00E-01 0.00E-01 0.00E-01 0.00E-01 0.00E-01	0.00E-01 0.00E-01 0.00E-01 0.00E-01
1	ON FITZPOY	255 - 10	88888888888888888888888888888888888888	13 10 1420 1420 1520 1520 1520 1600 1600 1600 1600	8888 8888 8888 8888 8888 8888 8888 8888 8888
	33: 108	' <del>2</del> <del>0.</del>	261	198	201
		yo t.	ო 1-	£-	60 t.

## Table A1a (Continued)

(PROCESSED ON 27-APR-81)

PROGRAM A49GLT: REROSOL DISTRIBUTION TABULATION

	14.53		W-W@WI-W@40'-@IO@-@I. SING4 @W@@WI-4-M-W\G@W4II-HW@0 #GP-BWWWWWAMPHWAMPHWAMPH 80-0-G-G-G-G-G-G-G-G-G-G-G-G-G-G-G-G-G-G		0.008-07 0.008-01 0.008-01 0.008-01
	13.58	00.00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	66.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.0	44.00 4.00	6.160-05 0.006-01 0.006-01 0.006-01
	12.63	0.00E-01	6.16E-094 1.175E-094	2.876 8.876 8.876 8.876 8.4716 9.876	3.08E-05 9.00E-91 6.00E-01 6.00E-01
	11.68	00.00E-01 00.00E-01 00.00E-01 00.00E-01 00.00E-01 00.00E-01 00.00E-01 00.00E-01 00.00E-01 3.00E-01	9.24E-02 9.24E-02 9.85E-03 9.85E-03 9.85E-03 1.45E-03 1.55E-03 1.55E-03 1.26E-03 1.3	1.66E-03 9.08E-04 9.23E-04 4.62E-04 1.77E-03 1.37E-03 9.01E-04 6.47E-04	0.00E-01 0.00E-01 0.00E-01 0.00E-01
	18.73	3.09E-951	3.08E-04 2.69E-04 2.69E-04 2.72E-03 2.72E-03 2.72E-03 2.72E-04 2.57E-04 2.57E-04 2.72E-03 3.23E-03	2.526-03 1.826-03 1.826-03 1.236-03 1.236-03 1.366-03 1.326-03 1.326-03 9.546-04	0.00E-01 0.00E-01 0.00E-01 0.00E-01
: :	9.78	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	4.93E-94 8.31E-94 1.349E-93 3.78E-93 3.57E-93 2.98E-93 1.66E-93 3.36E-93 3.36E-93 3.36E-93 3.36E-93 3.36E-93 3.36E-93 3.36E-93 3.36E-93 3.36E-93 3.36E-93 3.36E-93 3.36E-93 3.36E-93 3.36E-93 3.36E-93 3.36E-93 3.36E-93 3.36E-93 3.36E-93	4.74E-03 2.62E-03 1.79E-03 2.03E-03 2.03E-03 4.22E-03 4.22E-03 1.51E-03 1.11E-03	3.88E-95 9.98E-91 9.88E-01 9.80E-01
	8.83	9.99E-91 9.99E-91 9.99E-91 9.99E-91 9.99E-91 3.98E-91 3.98E-91 3.98E-95 6.16E-95 6.16E-95	4.93E-03 1.05E-03 1.19E-03 1.19E-03 1.19E-03 1.05E-03 1.02E-03 1.76E-03 3.17E-03 3.73E-03 1.42E-03 1.32E-03 1.32E-03 1.32E-03 1.32E-03	3.51E-03 1.60E-03 1.51E-03 1.51E-03 1.82E-03 4.40E-03 4.06E-03 2.68E-03 1.48E-03 2.68E-03	0.00E-01 3.09E-05 0.00E-01 6.16E-05
	7.88	3.000E-013 3.000E-013 3.000E-013 3.000E-013 3.000E-013 3.000E-013 3.000E-013 3.000E-013	5.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2	7.76E-93 5.45E-93 2.56E-93 3.56E-93 3.95E-93 3.88E-93 4.90E-03 1.28E-03 1.94E-93	0.00E-01 0.00E-01 3.08E-05 9.24E-05
	6.93	0.00E-01 0.00E-01 0.00E-03 0.00E-03 0.00E-01 0.00E-01 0.00E-01 0.00E-01 0.00E-01 0.00E-01	488878894778948484848888888888888888888	20.000 0.000	3.246-05 3.086-05 3.086-05 9.246-05
	5.97	6.168 6.168 6.12	6-1-124801-1-800000-1-1-00-0-5 044.8000-4-40040000-1-1-00-0-5 088800-4-40040000-1-1-00-0-1 088800-4-4008000-1-1-00-0-1-00-0-1-1-00-0-1-0-0-1-0-0-1-0-0-1-0-0-1-0-0-1-0-0-1-0-0-0-1-0-0-0-0-1-0-0-0-0-0-1-0	20000000000000000000000000000000000000	6.16E-05 3.03E-05 9.24E-05 6.16E-05
	F1TZR0Y -> 5.03	33.088 - 62 33.088 - 62 33.088 - 62 30.08 -	00004040101-1001-101-8010       00000440-101-1001-101-000       0000044-10000-1001-101-000       0000044-10000-1001-101-000       0000044-10000-1001-101-000       000004-101-1000       00000-101-101-101-101-000       00000-101-101-101-101-101-101-000       00000-101-101-101-101-101-101-101-101-1	2.0	1,5 tF - 0.4 1, 1 tF - 0.5 6, 10E - 0.5 3, 00E - 0.4
1	日本	13.28 1.28 1.28 1.28 1.28 1.28 1.28 1.28 1		<b>9667</b>	000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00
	%2: 1∪ <b>5</b>	136	197	198	<del>د</del> .
	NPL#59	80 %	<u>γ</u>	ε. •-	:

		4.83			20000000000000000000000000000000000000	2.000 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
		3.12	2012/2012 - 1012/2018 2012/2012 - 1012/2019 2012/2012/2019 2012/2019/2019 2012/2019/2019/2019/2019/2019/2019/2019/	4.38E+0.2 1.03E+0.2 3.29E+0.3 6.01E+0.3	08-201-1-1-6 0-201-20-04-1-6 0000000-1-6 00000000-1-6 000000000-1-6 0000000000-1-6	84888998844844884 888888988484488 8888884844484 888888484484484 8888844844 888884484 8888844 8888844 8888844 888884 88884 888884 88884 88884 88884 88884 88884 88884 88884 88884 8	
Radius (µm)		2.18	200 - 200 -	8.81E-92 9.54E-92 8.56E-93 1.5E-93	70.001.001.001.001.001.001.001.001.001.0		7-100010
1) vs		1.23	2.37E-91 2.61E-91 3.61E-91 6.43E-91 1.33E 99 1.54E 99 1.54E 99 1.54E 99 1.54E 99 1.56E 99	3.23E-01 4.11E-01 6.46E-01 9.42E-01	1.098 00 1.098 00 1.098 00 1.008 00 1.0	22.92E 99 22.92E 99 22.92E 99 22.92E 99 22.92E 99 22.92E 99 22.92E 99 22.92E 99 23.92E 99 23.92E 99 24.92E 99 25.92E 99 26.92E	2.306.01 2.306.01 2.306.01 2.306.01 2.306.01 2.306.01 2.306.01 2.306.01 3.306.01
(cm <sup>-3</sup> µm <sup>-</sup>	-81)	0.33	7.53 % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %	1.43E 01 2.73E 01 2.71E 01 7.45E 01	8.258 00 1.258 00 1.258 00 1.258 00 2.258 00 6.758 00 7.586 00 7.586 00 7.586 00 6.00	22.50.50.50.50.50.50.50.50.50.50.50.50.50.	2.00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
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Averages of	PROCESSED	0.26	2.32E 91 2.12E 91 2.12E 91 2.32E 91 2.32E 91 3.32E 92 2.32E 92 2.32E 92 2.92E 92 2.92E 92 2.92E 92 2.92E 92 2.92E 92 2.92E 92	3.18E 01 4.65E 01 3.70E 01 8.52E 01	11.35.98 E 01.35.98 E	24.4.4.6.6.4.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6	2.00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
Twenty-Minute	AEROSOL DISTRIBUTION TABULATION	9.25	22.22.22.22.22.22.22.22.22.22.22.22.22.	3.44E Ø1 5.59E Ø1 5.77E Ø1 7.77E Ø1	2.398 91 2.398 91 2.398 91 2.398 91 2.758 91 2.638 91 2.638 91 2.638 91 2.638 91	7.92E 91.92E 92.92E 92.	
- 1		0.18	11111116666666666666666666666666666666	4.956 01 6.566 01 7.956 01 2.786 01 2.786 92	4.146.89.8888888888888888888888888888888888	ENEMARE 4444 WEE BORNEL 4444 WEE BORNEL 644 WEE 644 WE 644 WEE	1.0.0.0.0.1.1.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0
Table A1b		0.15	5.00 mm m	1.55E 02 1.51E 02 2.38E 02 1.88E 02 8.41E 02	22.33.45.12 23.34.13.66.02 23.34.16.02 23.	91-1-0801-18000-0900-0900-0900-0900-0900	0.00 to 1.00 t
		ZPO,	8.89E-91 0.09E-91 0.09E-91 0.09E-91 0.00E-91 0.00E-91 0.00E-91 0.00E-91	0.00E-01 0.00E-01 0.00E-01 0.00E-01	0.00E-01 0.00E-01 0.00E-01 0.00E-01 0.00E-01 0.00E-01 0.00E-01 0.00E-01	9.99E-91 0.99E-91 0.99E-01 0.99E-01 0.99E-01 0.99E-01 0.99E-01 0.99E-01	9.986-91 9.996-91 9.996-91 9.996-91 9.996-91 9.996-91 9.996-91
	A496LT:	OH FIT	920 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1	1298 1249 1390 1328	1840 1980 1980 1940 2000 2030 2040 2120 2120	12222222222222222222222222222222222222	#8644864 <b>684</b>
	Œ E	32: 10S	201	203	205	285	60
	PRUGRAIT	NPLES RAD	φ r-	73	<u>ε</u>	<b>6</b>	2:

# Table A1b (Continued) (PROCESSED ON 27-APR-81) PROGRAN A49GLT: AEPOSOL DISTRIBUTION TABULATION

V ON	PAD	82	6	82	82	ço (-
٠.	90108	201	203	205	286	200
		928 940 1000 1020 1020 11300 1420 1420 1420 1420	1200 1228 1248 1300 1320	1848 1920 1920 1920 2000 2030 2120 2120 2130	11.48 12.29 12.29 12.29 13.29 13.29 14.20 15.20	
17760	- v	4.62E-64 7.03E-0.4 5.23E-0.4 5.23E-0.4 3.15E-0.4 3.51E-0.3 6.03E-0.3 8.95E-0.3 8.25E-0.3 1.64E-0.3	8.68E-03 6.87E-03 3.23E-03 1.26E-03 7.64E-03	のに <b>W</b> 4いいいいwい のいなのののでなるのですの	7.76 9.88 9.88 1.02 1.02 1.02 1.36 1.36 1.36 1.36 1.36 1.36 1.36 1.36	2.3398-04 2.338-04 2.338-04 3.838-04 2.538-04 1.938-04 1.938-03
00141014	ر ا ا	2. 16E-04 3.02E-04 4.62E-04 4.62E-04 2.73E-04 2.73E-04 2.73E-04 2.73E-03 3.63E-03 3.63E-03 3.63E-03 3.63E-03 3.63E-03 3.63E-03	5.05E-03 3.57E-03 3.66E-03 1.11E-03 5.76E-03	3.88E-03 3.38E-03 2.28E-03 1.78E-03 1.78E-03 2.08E-03 2.98E-03 2.98E-03	4	3.69F-04 2.16C-04 1.54E-04 1.05E-04 9.24E-05 5.05C-04 2.46E-04
מון הפתר ווס	6.93	1.54E-04 2.46E-04 2.46E-04 2.46E-04 2.46E-04 3.08E-03 1.57E-03 2.86E-03 4.58E-03 4.16E-03 6.93E-03	3.97E-03 2.68E-03 1.66E-03 8.01E-04 2.96E-03	2.56E-03 2.89E-03 2.19E-03 1.02E-03 1.02E-04 7.39E-04 7.39E-04 1.32E-03 1.45E-03	2.68E-9 4.00E-3 3.5.E-9 5.E-9	9.246-05 1.546-04 5.166-05 9.246-05 4.936-04 8.916-04
<u>.</u>	7.83	6.16E-05 1.23E-04 2.16E-05 2.16E-04 1.25E-04 2.24E-05 2.26E-03 3.28E-03 3.28E-03 3.28E-03 3.28E-03 3.28E-03 3.28E-03 3.28E-03 3.28E-03 3.28E-03 3.28E-03	3.48E-03 1.94E-03 3.66E-03 1.29E-03 4.53E-03	2. 48E-03 1. 54E-03 1. 08E-03 1. 08E-04 6. 77E-04 7. 78E-04 7. 28E-04 1. 28E-04 1. 28E-03	2.12E 0.	9. 256-94 9. 256-95 9. 256-95 6. 166-95 2. 266-95 2. 266-95 2. 266-95 2. 266-95
יראטנבששבע	8.83	3.08E-095 2.16E-044 2.77E-044 2.16E-04 2.16E-04 1.32E-03 1.53E-03 1.63E-03 3.05E-03 3.05E-03 3.05E-03 3.05E-03	1.66E-03 8.01E-04 2.12E-03 8.31E-04 1.57E-03	1.26E-93 1.60E-03 1.60E-03 1.93E-04 4.93E-04 3.59E-04 3.59E-04 1.87E-04 7.70E-94 9.24E-94	2.00E-03 2.00E-03 2.00E-03 2.40E-03 3.21E-03 4.65E-03 1.28E-03 1.90E-03 2.64E-03 2.65E-03 1.28E-03 2.65E-03 3.65E-03 3.65E-03 3.65E-03 3.65E-03	0.00E-01 5.00E-03 5.00E-03 5.00E-03 3.30E-03 5.00E-04
KIN 2 NO 1	9.73	0.00E-01 3.00E-05 5.00E-05 5.00E-05 3.00E-01 5.23E-03 1.39E-03 1.59E-03 2.59E-03 2.59E-03 2.59E-03 2.59E-03 2.59E-03	2.00E-03 1.45E-03 2.62E-03 8.31E-04 2.52E-03	8.62E-94 1.02E-03 5.54E-04 4.93E-94 3.03E-94 1.31E-94 5.23E-94 6.47E-04	1.26E-03 1.23E-03 1.20E-03 1.20E-03 1.72E-03 2.75E-03 3.93E-03 1.50E-03 1.50E-03 1.50E-03 2.50E-03 1.50E-03	3, 08F-05 0, 18F 01 3, 04F-05 6, 18F-05 1, 05F-04 3, 105F-04
(10)	19.73	3.08E-05 3.08E-05 1.23E-05 3.08E-05 3.08E-05 10.08E-04 6.16E-04 1.29E-03 6.47E-05 6.47E-05 1.26E-03	1.20E-03 8.31E-04 2.74E-03 1.02E-03 2.00E-03	3.39E-04 8.62E-04 4.00E-04 1.85E-04 2.15E-04 3.69E-04 3.69E-04 5.54E-04 5.54E-04	8.62E-94 1.03E-04 1.03E-03 1.03E-03 1.03E-93 1.03E-93 2.65-93	6. 16E-05 0.04E-01 0.00E-01 0.00E-01 3.03E-05 6.16E-05 3.93E-05
	11.68	0.00E-01 3.00E-01 3.00E-01 0.00E-01 0.00E-01 1.02E-03 1.72E-03 1.75E-03 1.75E-04	6.16E-04 5.23E-04 1.76E-03 8.62E-04 1.02E-03	3.0886.04 4.6286.04 4.8386.04 3.0886.04 5.086.05 5.086.05 3.086.05 3.086.05 3.086.05 3.086.05	4.65 6.53 6.53 6.53 6.53 6.53 6.53 6.53 6	3,086-05 6,150-05 3,086-05 0,006-01 0,006-01 8,248-05
	12.63	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	5.548-84 2.548-84 2.168-04 5.858-03 1.188-03	44.86.00 44.00 44.00 64.23 64.23 64.23 64.23 64.24 64.	44.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.0	0.006-01 0.006-01 0.006-01 0.006-01 6.166-05 3.086-05
	13.53	0.00E-01 0.00E-01 0.00E-01 0.00E-01 13.00E-01 14.52E-04 14.62E-04 14.62E-04 14.62E-04 14.62E-04 14.62E-04 14.62E-04 14.62E-04 14.62E-04	4,31E-04 1,85E-04 2,48E-03 8,31E-04 7,08E-04	1.85E-04 2.16E-04 1.23E-04 6.16E-05 6.16E-05 6.16E-05 6.16E-05 7.00E-04 1.85E-04	2.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00	0,006-01 0,006-01 0,006-01 0,006-01 3,036-01
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### $\mu \text{m}^{-1}$ ) vs Radius ( $\mu \text{m}$ ) - Twenty-Minute Averages of dN/dR (cm<sup>-3</sup> DISTRIBUTION TABULATION Table A1c REPOSOL

ON 27-APR-81)

(PROCESSED

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## Table A1c (Continued)

(PROCESSED ON 27-APR-81)

PROGRAM A496LT: AEPOSOL DISTRIBUTION TABULATION

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# Table A1d (Continued) PRUGFAH A43GLT: AEROSOL DISTRIBUTION TABULATION (PROCESSED ON 27-4FR-81)

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NPL6532: PAD1US	78 287	78 21	

Table A1e – Twenty-Minute Averages of dN/dR (cm $^{-3}$   $\mu$ m $^{-1}$ ) vs Radius ( $\mu$ m) PPINSPART 449GLT: REPOSOL DISTRIBUTION TABULATION

(PPOCESSED ON 27-4PP-31)

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1.23	5.296-01	4.5551-1-10.00	5.00 6.75E 00 7.75E 00 7.75E 00 7.75E 00 7.75E 01 7.75E 01 7.75E 01 7.75E 01 7.75E 01 7.75E 01	22.22 22.03 22.03 22.03 23.03 23.03 23.03 23.03 23.03 23.03 23.03 23.03 23.03 23.03 23.03 23.03 23.03 24.03 24.03 25.03
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62.0	1.558 01	21-87-7-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1	23 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 3	8 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
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Table A1e (Continued)

ON 27-AFR-81) (PROCESSED

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DISTRIBUTION

PRUGRAM A49GLT:

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Table A2a - Twenty-Minute Averages of Measured and Calculated Parameters (PROCESSED ON 28-APR-81) PROGRAM A43GLT: AEROSOL DATA TABULATION

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Table A2b — Twenty-Minute Averages of Measured and Calculated Parameters (PROCESSED ON 28-APP-81) PPOGPARI AJGGLT: REPOSOL DATA TABULATION

0.0239 0.0123 0.0114 0.0136 0.0004 0.0007 0.0007 0.0007 0.0007 0.0007 0.0008 0.0008 0.0013 0.0113 0.0202 0120 0089 0206 0078 0164 0.0102 0.0126 0.0133 9.9149 6.0149 6.6597 6.6387 6.6288 6.6343 0.0013 0.0010 0.0010 0.00010 0.00010 0.00010 0.00010 0.00010 0.00010 0.00010 0.00010 0.00010 0.0243 0.0262 0.0234 0.0162 0.0332 0.0216 0.0223 0.0151 0.0158 0.0158 0.0187 0.0093 0.0347 0.0347 0.0385 0.0402 0.0404 8 9.183 9.868 8.053 8.861 0.005 0.005 0.006 0.007 0.007 0.008 0.015 0.015 0.015 0.055 0.055 0.063 0.026 0.024 0.034 0.031 0.050 8.836 8.827 8.827 8.823 8.819 8.819 8.816 8.820 8.856 9.863 8.866 8.867 8.867 0.116 0.065 0.059 0.066 0.007 0.008 0.008 0.008 0.011 0.011 0.011 0.012 0.012 0.012 0.012 0.012 0.012 0.012 0.012 0.012 0.012 0.012 .028 .027 .037 .021 00000 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 160.4 83.6 77.7 92.0 71.7 55.4 123.4 48.9 71.8 86.7 91.7 95.2 102.0 28.8 28.2 26.1 29.0 887.448.000.7.6.848.8 887.488.000.8.84.86 12.2 11.4 16.0 9.0 25.6 21. 22. 23. 23. 23. 32. 32. 103. 121. 16. 13. 28. 53. 999999 0.0000.4440.00 0.00 0.00 0.7. アアアアアアアア 8000000 80077444700 050000 286 285 286 286 286 268 268 285 268 268 268 268  $0 \times 1 \times 1$   $0 \times$ **いい444444 いい011100000** 7.67.77 98.4 92.8 93.0 992.3 992.3 992.3 992.3 993.3 903.3 183.8 98.8 188.8 111.8 885.4 882.3 882.3 882.3 882.3 882.3 883.3 863.3  $\omega - 4\nu \omega \omega$ 10.6 10.3 10.3 10.5 11.5 0.110 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 10.6 11.3 1.7.7 OH FITZROY TIME AT 1680 1620 1640 1700 228 228 228 328 328 328 1846 1988 1988 1988 2888 2888 2848 2130 2130 800 820 820 920 920 920 1028 1028 1120 1120 1132 NFL6532: YEAR DAY 203 202 508 201

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Table A2e — Twenty-Minute Averages of Measured and Calculated Parameters PROGPHII A485LT: HERCESSE GHI 28-AFF-811

	10.9	0.0000 0.00000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.000000	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	0.0150 0.0156 0.0053 0.0093 0.0144
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-	APEA	10/440/4/4/4/4/1200/00/10 0/10/20/20/4/4/4/4/4/4/4/4/4/4/4/4/4/4/4/4/	<ul><li>&gt;</li></ul>	ល់ង្គមក្រពុល្ចិ ពិសីស្គេលស្គ ឧលេសឧសសភ
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Table A2f — Twenty-Minute Averages of Measured and Calculated Parameters (PROCESSED ON 28-APR-81) PROGRAM A43GLT: AEROSOL DATA TABULATION

	10.0	8.0143 0.02183 0.02183 0.0326 0.0826 0.0831 1.2013 0.0669 0.0669	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0	00000 H 000000000000000000000000000000
	3.88	0.0396 0.0396 0.0552 0.0552 0.0534 1.1603 0.0160 0.0160	0.1005 0.1005 0.1005 0.00007 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000	0.0035 6.0035 6.0033 6.0063 6.0063 6.0063 6.0063 6.0063
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532:	DAY	212	213	215
פיי	YEAR	න ^	28	0 1-

Table A3 — Bin-Edge Locations for Probes in Table A1

Particle Radius (µm)		
ASASP	CSASP	
Probe 1	Probe 2	
0.1 0.135 0.17 0.205 0.24 0.275 0.31 0.35 0.4 0.45 0.5 0.5 0.66	0.75 1.7 2.65 3.6 4.55 5.5 6.45 7.4 8.35 9.3 10.25 11.2 12.15 13.1	
0.7	14.05	
0.75	15.0	

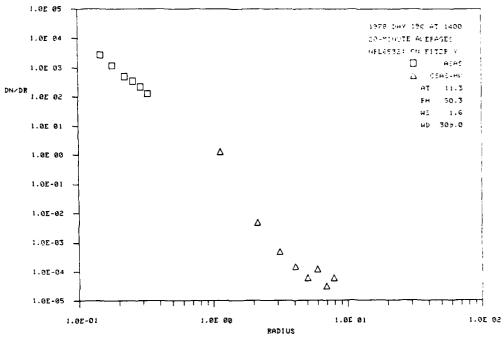


Fig. Ala

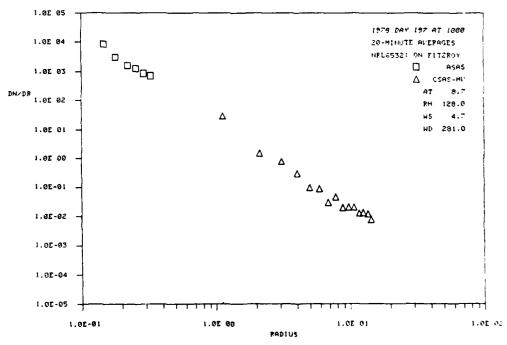


Fig. A1b

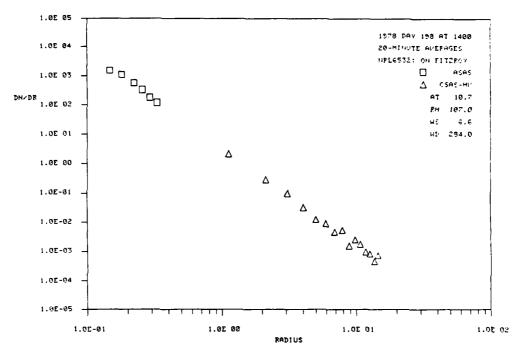


Fig. A1c

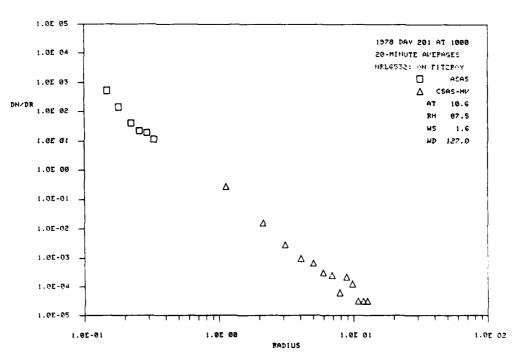


Fig. A1d

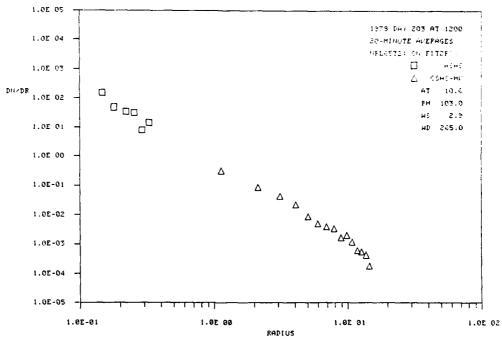


Fig. Ale

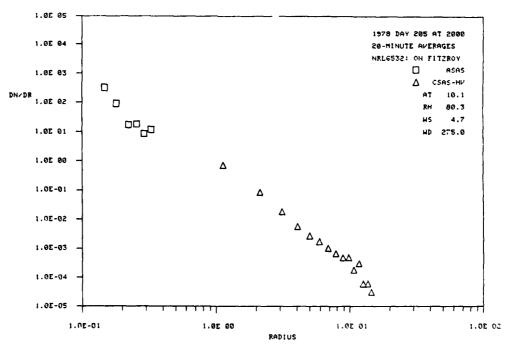


Fig. A1f

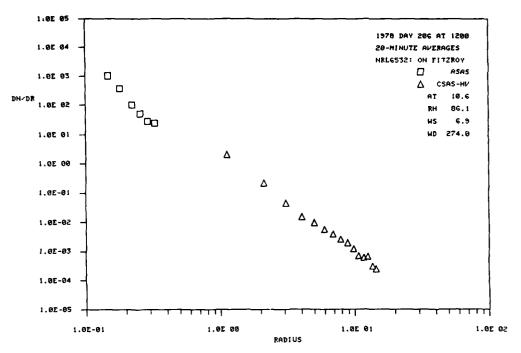


Fig. A1g

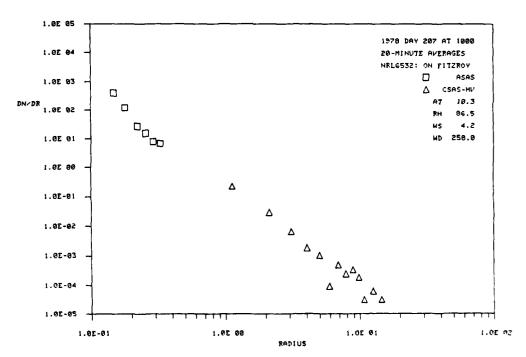


Fig. A1h

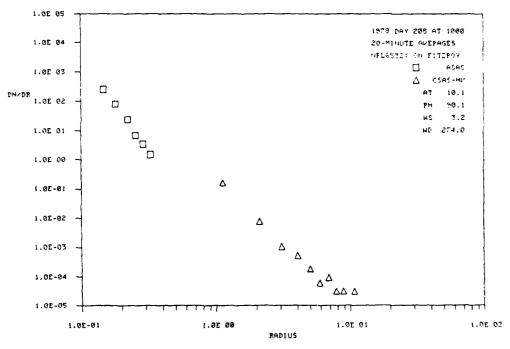


Fig. Ali

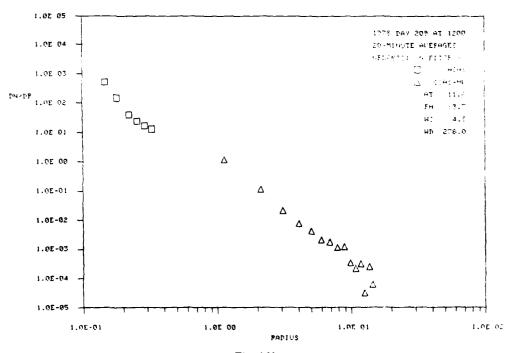


Fig. A1j

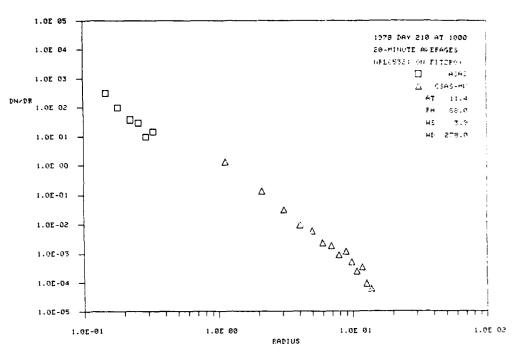


Fig. A1k

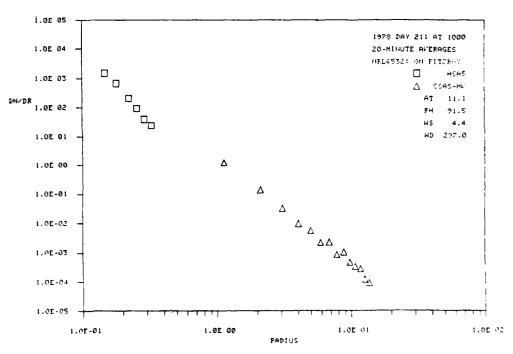


Fig. All

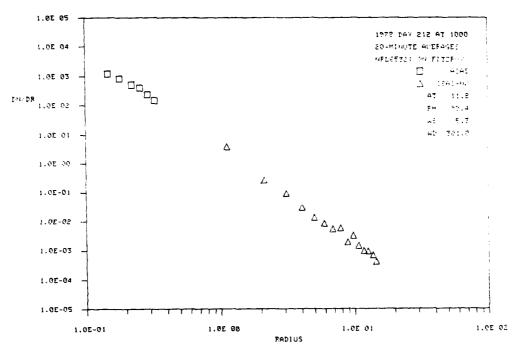


Fig. A1m

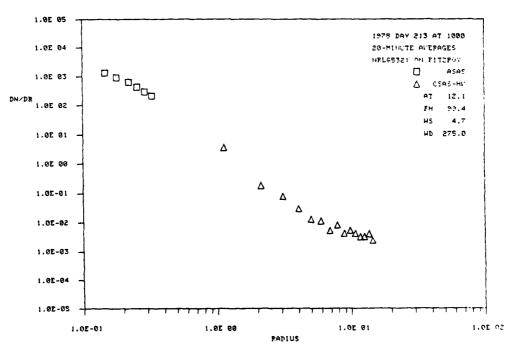


Fig. Aln

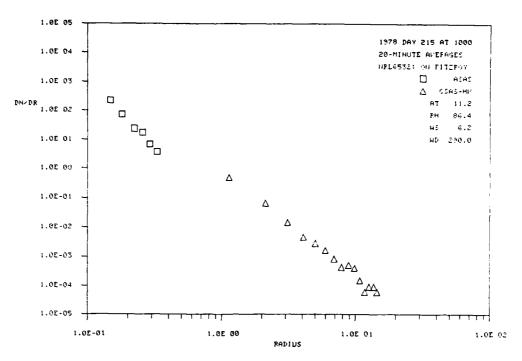


Fig. A1o

